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President Kim Il Sung received the friendship inspection delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Friendly Mission of Chinese PLA

PYONGYANG, Jun. 15 (KCNA)—The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received yesterday the friendship inspection delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were all the members of the friendship inspection delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army with Comrade Li Ta, deputy Chief of the PLA General Staff, as its head and Comrade Sun Hung-chen as its deputy head.

On hand were Comrade Colonel General Li Yong Mu, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Director of the General Political Bureau of the Korean People's Army, and Lieutenant General Pak Jung Guk, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung cordially received the members of the friendship inspection delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, shaking hands with them one by one and had a talk with the guests in a friendly atmosphere overflowing with the feelings of militant amity.

The leader arranged a luncheon for them.

President KIM IL SUNG's Selected Works, "For Korea's Reunification" Published in Arabic

President Kim Il Sung's selected works, "For Korea's Reunification," was recently published in Arabic by the Arab Institute Publishing House in Lebanon.

Printed with due respect on the cover is his portrait.

The works collected in this book include his historic speeches, reports and interviews on the national reunification problem since 1955.

Described in this volume are the characteristic features of our times and the fundamental stand and attitude toward the reunification problem, and the basic principles to be maintained in solving it; they are based on a scientific analysis of the situation obtaining in Korea.

The latest publication came at a time when the principles of national reunification put forth by the President were enjoying absolute support and encouragement from the world's peoples.

The problem of Korea's reunification is the problem of restoring national sovereignty on a nation-wide scale.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"In the struggle for the achievement of the country's reunification, the long-cherished desire of our nation, too, we have maintained all along the independent stand for solving our national problem by ourselves, decisively rejecting the attempts to rely on outside forces."

With the great *Juche* idea of President Kim Il Sung brilliantly embodied in the solution of the national problem, his principles for national reunification are the only just principles to fully reflect the national desire of the Korean people.

From the very first days of the national split, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have made sincere efforts to achieve national reunification. This finally led to the July 4, 1972 publication of the north-south joint statement based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and to the opening of the north-south dialogue.

The April, 1974 Third Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK made a proposal to the U.S.A. for the conclusion of a peace agreement to create favourable conditions for removing tension in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

"For Korea's Reunification," President Kim Il Sung's selected works, published in Arabic recently in Lebanon in book form

However, this and other reasonable proposals including the five-point reunification programme have not yet been realized due to the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, with the result that north-south talks have been deadlocked, without producing desired results.

Today, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are intentionally aggravating tension in Korea, plotting to perpetuate the division of Korea and following a war policy, in defiance of the aspirations of the Korean people and world's peoples.

To crown it all, the Pak Jung Hi clique, relying on the imperialist forces and declaring "emergency measures" one after another, are stepping up the fascist suppression of the south Korean people in all walks of life who have risen in brave struggles for the democratization of the society and for the reunification of the fatherland.

The present situation demands that the only reasonable principles for national reunification, advanced by the President, be made known widely in order to draw international support for it.

So, the Arabic translation of the President's works is timely and another proof to the support and solidarity of the Arab peoples with the struggle of the Korean people.

A well-known Lebanese scholar, Asuad Razuq said:

"President Kim Il Sung shows the shortest way to Korea's reunification. Through this book we can get a correct knowledge of the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification and of the great *Juche* idea of the President.

"This book is also a precious textbook to enable the world's progressive people who are struggling against the imperialists and for the national independence and sovereignty to obtain new confidence in brighter future."

World-Wide Support Sharply Increases for Juche-Oriented 5-Point Programme for One Korea of President KIM IL SUNG

One year has passed since President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, set forth the five-point program for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea on June 23, last year. During this period, the Korean people, upholding this five-point program of the leader, have waged a strenuous struggle for attaining their cause of the country's reunification through all difficulties.

The peace-and progress-loving people the world over enthusiastically support and welcome the great five-point reunification program put forth by President Kim Il Sung.

Following is a roundup of the world-wide reaction to the President's five-point reunification program.

Associate Director of Centre for East Asian Studies, McGill Univ., Canada

Samuel J. Noumoff, associate Director of the Centre for East Asian Studies of McGill University, Canada, said:

On the 23rd of June 1973 a major breakthrough was recorded in the long march toward the reunification of Korea. On that day President Kim Il Sung put forth a new series of *Juche*-motivated proposals aimed at breaking the constraint of the past and entering a new era when Koreans become masters of their own country. It is profoundly clear that this was by no means a policy arrived at without very careful consideration of both the world situation as well as the ultimate aspirations of all Koreans. The consensus reached at the last session of the U.N. General Assembly is a significant victory for the Korean people by confirming the necessity of finding a new path such as outlined in the five-point programme.

In understanding the importance of the new proposals we must recall why Korea was divided in the first place and whose interest is served by perpetuating the division. Committed to a policy of striking down and rolling back the advance of socialism in Asia successive U.S. Administrations have installed and maintained in power groups loyal to them. These regimes essentially have had two characteristics in common; subservience to the U.S. and alienation from the people. With Korea one of the keys to U.S. hegemony in North Asia, it follows that a systematic campaign of hostility would be launched and maintained against socialist construction in the DPRK. As President Kim Il Sung said: **"Under the leadership of our Party, our people, frustrating the continued aggression and war manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and its running dogs, have turned, in a short span of time, their once-backward country into an advanced socialist state by successfully carrying out the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution and building an independent national economy."** By perpetuating this policy of bellicosity between the two areas of Korea the U.S. hopes to maintain its political control while permitting the Zaibatsu to make the southern area of Korea its economic appendage.

All of these tactical shifts are consistent with the new phase of U.S. global strategy which President Kim Il Sung as accurately characterized as designed to **"maintain its colonial domination by suppressing small countries by force while improving its relations with big ones."**

These considerations only highlight the creativity of President Kim Il Sung's five-point programme for those who are genuinely concerned with the reunification of Korea. Reaction to the programme will separate those who are genuine from those who use rhetoric as a facade behind which they hide their basic fear of reunification. Each of the five points deals with a significant problem which has heretofore been of a contentious nature and provides both a new direction as well as concrete steps for its realization.

(1) The most pressing problem for over a quarter of a century has been military confrontation between both areas of Korea, making its alienation critical to any foreward movement. It is for this reason that point one calls for the removal of this millstone through a series of logical steps: cessation of the arms race, withdrawal of foreign troops, reciprocal reduction of the level of armed forces and military hardware; a cessation on the importing of foreign arms, all to culminate in the negotiating and signing of a peace agreement. The argument put forward by the Pak "regime" that this would leave them defenseless is another admission of the fact that the basis of their oppressive apparatus is exclusively tied to foreign involvement. How many other governments would be desperate enough to make this kind of admission publicly.

(2) On the bilateral level confidence can most effectively be brought about by increased exchange at all levels, from the political, military and diplomatic to the economic and cultural. In the sphere of economic affairs, while recognizing that relations with the rest of the world are important, it is essential to consolidate the national economy by striving to reduce external dependence through the increase of joint development ventures between the two areas of Korea.

(3) Due to the years of involuntary separation relations between the people of both areas of Korea require strengthening. As a result working toward the achievement of reunification must include an increase in popular participation. To this end a nationwide popular assembly should be convened setting as its task the establishment of concrete steps required to realize reunification.

(4) In recognition of the fact that both areas of Korea evolved different social systems it is only reasonable that these remain pending reunification. In the interim, however, a confederation should be formed thereby establishing the framework for unity.

(5) Having thus accepted the principle of one nation it would be inconsistent to violate that principle through soliciting separate membership in international bodies. Both parties should, therefore, agree not to enter the United Nations as separate entities.

At this historic juncture it is incumbent on the international community to aid in accelerating the dialogue toward reunification by removing all impediments. Most significant are the removal of U.S. troops under the mantle of the United Nations from south Korea and elimination of the trend which is turning the southern part of Korea into a Japanese rubbish heap.

Having thus carefully examined the eminently reasonable proposals put forward by President Kim Il Sung I am firmly convinced that they have established the foundation for realizing the true heritage of the Korean people—unity and justice.

Confederation of Workers of Peru

The Third Congress of the Confederation of Workers of Peru held recently in Lima unanimously adopted a resolution on Korea amid the warm applause of the attendants, according to a report from Lima.

The resolution stressed that Korea's reunification must be achieved on the basis of the three principles and the five-point programme of national reunification, laid down by President Kim Il Sung of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and pointed out that the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression must get out of south Korea, taking along all their lethal weapons, and the Japanese militarists must stop their reinvasion of south Korea.

The resolution expressed solidarity for the south Korean people in the struggle to overthrow the military fascist rule in south Korea, realize the democratization of society and smash the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

It resolutely denounced the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique for deliberately aggravating the situation in an attempt to provoke another war of aggression in Korea.

Chairman of Cyprian A-A Solidarity Com.

Basos Risarides, Chairman of the Cyprian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, recently issued a statement supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, according to a report.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung has repeatedly put forward just policies to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea free from any outside interference, he said. He expressed full support to the new five-point programme of national reunification clarified by the leader.

This five-point programme, he stressed, is the most correct policy for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

He said: Today south Korea is virtually under the rule of U.S. imperialism. This poses a threat to peace in other regions.

And vigilance should be heightened against the dangerous aggressive manoeuvres of the Japanese militarists.

Denouncing the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without, he said that the separate admission of "two Koreas" to the United Nations would lay a big obstacle in the way of the reunification of the country, the ardent desire of the Korean people.

The only way to the reunification of Korea is to realise the five-point programme of national reunification, he emphasized.

Burma World Peace Com.

The Standing Committee of the Burma World Peace Committee recently made public a statement on Korea's reunification, according to a report from Rangoon.

The statement expressed full support to the five-point program of national reunification set forth by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung. It stressed that the question of Korea's reunification should be settled in accordance with this program.

The statement recalled the fact that at the 28th United Nations General Assembly last year a decision was adopted to dissolve the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," the U.S. imperialists' tool of aggression against Korea, and the "two Koreas" U.N. membership plot of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppet clique designed to keep Korea divided indefinitely was checked and frustrated. All these successes are attributable entirely to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, stressed the statement.

The statement expressed full support and militant solidarity for the just struggle of the Korean people to achieve the country's independent peaceful reunification and expressed a determination to make every effort for further consolidation and development of the Korea-Burma friendship.

WFDY Executive Com.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth which was held in Romania some time ago adopted a statement on Korea, according to a report from Bucharest.

The statement said:

The question of Korea's reunification should be solved in accordance with the five-point program of national reunification set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Executive Committee strongly demands that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops wearing the berets of the "United Nations forces" withdraw at once from south Korea and the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists stop the interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

The Executive Committee also resolutely demands that the south Korean authorities accept without delay the five-point program of national reunification, the just program of the country's reunification, and renounce the nation-splitting schemes and the policy of reliance on the outside forces and north-south confrontation.

The Executive Committee strongly demands that the brutal acts of suppression be stopped, all the arrested and imprisoned south Korean students, patriots and democratic figures be released and their democratic rights guaranteed. The Executive Committee strongly demands that the south Korean authorities accept the proposal for the convocation of a great national congress for the country's reunification with the participation of representatives of the people of all walks of life and political parties and social organizations of the north and south.

The statement went on:

The Executive Committee expresses the belief that the south Korean people and youth who are enjoying strong support of the world progressive forces will win victory, smashing the harsh suppression by the south Korean authorities through a stubborn and unyielding struggle.

The Executive Committee calls upon the world peace-loving people and youth to wage a movement of solidarity for the righteous struggle of the Korean people and youth on a higher level.

Movement of French Communist Youth

The Movement of Communist Youth of France embracing many youth unions in France recently published a statement supporting the line of independent and peaceful reunification of our country, according to a report from Paris.

It stressed:

The announcement of the five-point programme of national reunification by President Kim Il Sung was an important event demonstrating what great efforts the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was bending to put an end to the division of the country kept by the U.S. imperialists and south Korean puppet clique.

Noting that the French Government has not yet established diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the statement stressed: Such abnormal situation must be brought to an end as early as possible. The French Government should immediately open diplomatic relations with the DPRK and support the five-point programme of national reunification.

The statement protested against the trip of the south Korean "minister of economic planning" to France at a time when the Pak Jung Hi fascist puppet clique were brutally suppressing the south Korean democratic figures fighting for the country's reunification.

American Writer

Donald Jones, an American writer, said:

The five-point programme for national salvation set forth by DPRK President Kim Il Sung a year ago was a major initiative for the solution of the Korean reunification issue on which world peace depends.

The division of Korea into two parts is abnormal and fatal to the Korean people. It is a great menace to world peace. Korea is unified by history, culture, language and land. The Korean people and the peace-loving people the world over have every reason to see a reunified, democratic Korea.

The American troops have been stationed in south Korea as an army to hamper the reunification of the country and preserve an American colony. War attempts have been continued for the past 29 years, leaving the situation explosive to the brink of a new conflict.

The north-south dialogue which has broken ground for the long-awaited reunification has been stalemated because of the Washington-backed delaying tactics of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique with Seoul calling for separate U.N. membership for "two Koreas."

President Kim Il Sung successfully defeated the Washington-Seoul scheme by counterproposing a one-Korea programme and U.N. admission as a single state. The people of south Korea warmly responded to his call which the world public, too, fully supported. His proposal was virtually endorsed at the last U.N. Congress.

DPRK Admitted to IOLM

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was admitted to the International Organisation of Legal Metrology on May 9, according to a report.

The admission of our country to the IOLM as its full member is one more shining victory of the DPRK's independent and principled, fair and aboveboard foreign policy put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and is a demonstration of the high authority and prestige of the DPRK daily prospering and developing under the wise guidance of the leader. (KCNA)

"Authority of Marshal KIM IL SUNG, Authority of Juche Idea and Authority Of Juche Korea Are Rising Higher with Each Passing Day in World"

General Secretary of Peru-Korea Ass. of Friendship and Culture Stresses at Pyongyang Welcome Meeting

Marshal Kim Il Sung is the great and outstanding leader of the powerful third world.

So stressed Genaro Carnero Checa, General Secretary of the Peru-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture at a meeting held in Pyongyang on June 7 in welcome of his couple.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our Party and our people.

Respected Comrade President Kim Il Sung is a man who is always in the hearts of all of us, he said. He reverently extended greetings looking up to the portrait of the leader placed with due respect on the platform.

He continued:

The fatherland of Marshal Kim Il Sung—Korea, Chollima Korea and the land of *Juche*—is needed for us in the revolutionary struggle in all countries of the world, Asian, African and Latin American countries in particular.

We need Korea as a brother, an ally and a model.

The example of Korea is needed all the more in the world arena as the days go by.

He expressed the belief that the day would surely come before long when the delegates of the north and the south meet at the People's Palace of Culture to enable the entire Korean people under the *Juche*-based policy of Marshal Kim Il Sung to chase out U.S. imperialism, rejoin the severed blood vessel of the nation and reunify their country, the beautiful land of 3,000 ri.

Lesson from Mangyongdae

Giving his impressions of Mangyongdae, he said: Each time I visited Mangyongdae, I gained new strength.

Because each time I visited Mangyongdae I drew the fine lesson that revolution is made by the masses of the people, the people are the creator of everything, no one but the sons and daughters of the people can become the master of future.

The Marshal was born not in a rich family but in a simple and ordinary peasant family.

He was born among the people and grew up among the people.

Therefore, he has become the great leader who has built new Korea as we see today and the iron-willed brilliant commander the road ahead of whom no one can block.

This is the fine lesson I directly drew from my visit to Mangyongdae.

Referring to the successes gained by the Korean people in the building of socialism under the wise guidance of the leader, he went on:

Korea has become a country of rice and steel in less than 20 years. Korea will become more splendid and powerful in the future.

When the Six-Year Plan is fulfilled, Korea will carry out new majestic tasks such as producing 12 million tons of steel, which will lay a decisive foundation for the complete victory of socialism.

Noting that Korea defeated the U.S. imperialists militarily and economically, he said: Korea beat down the Yankees ideologically, too.

The American scoundrels have foolishly sought to isolate Korea in the world. But the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today maintains relations with a large number of countries.

Houari Boumedienne said that Korea under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung was an honour for the third world.

The American beasts thought that Korea would be unable to reach the United Nations. But Korea went to the United Nations and won victory there.

Korea has advanced as a proud and independent country relying on her efforts and labour, holding high as ever the Red banner, the Red banner of communism, not begging of anyone, not cringing to any powers and not making any slightest compromise.

From the *Juche*-based stand that Koreans are the master of their destiny, Korea has striven to solve her own problems by herself, not tolerating the "two Koreas" plot of imperialism and its lackeys.

Many U.N. member nations and Peru, my motherland, hoped for the dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," withdrawal from south Korea of the U.S. forces abusing "U.N. forces" berets and for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea without any outside interference and favoured efforts to this end.

At the Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Nations held in Algiers which will soon mark its first anniversary Peru also supported the lines clarified by Marshal Kim Il Sung on June 23 last year.

The U.S. imperialists are suffering heavier defeats in Latin America which they have regarded as a tranquil backyard of the United States.

Korea has relations with many countries of Latin America such as Argentina, Peru, Guyana, Costa Rica and Cuba and will open relations with more countries before long.

This year should be a year of Korea in Latin America. We plan a big meeting for supporting the reunification of Korea in Latin America this year.

Noting that many countries of Latin America want to open the road of new and independent relations with friends from the *Juche*-based stand, the speaker added: This constitutes a victory for Korea.

Korea defeated the United States also from the political point of view, he remarked, and continued:

All People on Globe Study KIM IL SUNG-ism

The authority of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the authority of the *Juche* idea and the authority of *Juche* Korea are rising higher with each passing day in the world.

Marshal Kim Il Sung enjoys ever greater respect in the world for his spirit of independence, for his *Juche* idea and for his feats in grasping and expounding the problems of socialist construction which did not arise in the days of Marx, Lenin and Stalin and in contributing to the development of Marxism-Leninism.

All the people of the world study the ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung as Kim Il Sung-ism. Therefore, his fame as a great thinker and theoretician, economist and military strategist is rising higher.

He has become the leader of the world anti-imperialist revolution because he has a long revolutionary history as the founder of the paper "Saenal" in his early years, as the organizer of the Young Communist League, as the commander of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, as the founder of the Workers' Party of Korea, as the leader who founded the DPRK, as the iron-willed brilliant commander who defeated U.S. imperialism and as the leader in socialist construction.

In other words, he has become the great leader of the people as he founded the great *Juche* idea and perfectly embodied it.

The leader and Korea, enjoying the respect and love of all the people on the globe, defeated the U.S. imperialists, he said, and went on:

All of us love Korea, follow the example of Korea and applaud Korea.

The example of Korea is pabulum of the revolutionary struggle and joy of victory. Because Korea showed that any people on the globe, however small their country may be, can hew out their destiny and build their country by themselves.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and this land, Korea, set this example.

Saying that Korea has driven the south Korean puppets into a tight corner politically, militarily, economically, diplomatically and morally, he continued:

No one in the world likes the south Korean puppets.

The Korean nationals abroad are also with their leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Koreans born in the United States, to say nothing of the entire Korean citizens in Japan, united around the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), and even a person who was once a puppet ambassador to the United Nations, are denouncing the gangsters.

After returning to my country, Peru, I shall never forget Korea and will love Korea and the Korean revolution still more to contribute even a little more to the Latin American revolution and the world revolution.

I extend through this rostrum warmest thanks to Marshal Kim Il Sung who accorded me warm solicitude.

Concluding his speech, he loudly shouted in Korean "I reverently wish Comrade Kim Il Sung good health and a long life!" and "Long live great Marshal Kim Il Sung!"

In his welcome speech at the meeting Chae Jun Byong, Chairman of the Korea-Peru Friendship Association, highly appreciated the activities of the Peru-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture.

He pointed out that the Peruvian people taking the road of building a new life under the leadership of President Juan Velasco Alvarado are waging a vigorous struggle to consolidate the national independence and sovereignty of the country and build an independent economy and national culture, rejecting the interference of outside forces. He voiced full support and solidarity for the just struggle of the Peruvian people. (KCNA)

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

Let Us All Live, Work with Attitude of Master toward Revolution by Accelerating Work of Dyeing Whole Society in One Colour, Great Juche Idea

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) on June 13 runs on the upper part of its front page an editorial marking the first anniversary of the historic speech "Some Tasks for Improving and Strengthening Party Ideological Work at Present" made by the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung at a meeting of functionaries in the field of Party ideological work.

Principle in Party Ideological Work

Follows a summary of the editorial headlined "Let Us All Live and Work with the Attitude of a Master toward the Revolution by Accelerating the Work of Dyeing the Whole Society in One Colour, the Great *Juche* Idea":

In the work of genius, the leader, on the basis of his comprehensive grasp of the socialist construction and the Party, state and economic work in our country, gave program teachings on improving and strengthening Party ideological work to suit the demand of the developing realities, so that all the functionaries and working people might fulfil their revolutionary tasks neatly, meticulously and tenaciously, with the attitude of a master toward the revolution, and thus hasten the fulfilment of the grand Six-Year Plan and overall socialist construction at faster pace.

This work of genius of the great leader gives an overall elucidation of the questions of principle in the Party ideological work for occupying the ideological and material fortresses of communism in a short period by stepping up the ideological revolution in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism and thoroughly arming all the members of society with the great *Juche* idea and making them communist revolutionaries of *Juche* type who invariably take the attitude of a master toward the revolution. It is a program guideline which our Party functionaries, the functionaries engaged in Party ideological work, should firmly adhere to.

Method of Anti-Japanese Guerrillas

The Party organisations and functionaries have energetically striven during the last one year, holding aloft the line of the Party centre for carrying the program teachings of the great leader to thorough fulfilment, bringing about a radical progress in the Party work, in Party ideological work.

Our Party pushed to the foreground the militant program for dyeing the whole society in one colour, the revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of the great leader, and concentrated efforts on its realisation, thus deepening the Party work, Party ideological work and bringing about a great turn in the Party work and in all the fields of the state and economic work.

With the wide dissemination of the method of the anti-Japanese guerrillas in the Party work, the militant function of the Party organisations has been immensely enhanced and Party ideological work has become animated and enlivened and the Party functionaries have gone deeper into the pulsating reality, among the masses to deepen the work with people and strengthen the work of economic agitation as never before, thereby rousing the masses more powerfully to the production and construction battles.

Along the line indicated by the leader, the ideological revolution has been definitely placed before all other work and a substantial political and ideological work has been carried out, with the result that the functionaries and working people have been armed more firmly with the great *Juche* idea and the monolithic ideological system has been established more solidly in the whole society, the revolutionization and working-classization of the Party members and working people have been accelerated and the traits and way of work befitting the master of the revolution have been given fuller scope.

The revolutionary banner of the "speed battle" is flying high and a stormy upsurge is sweeping all the battlefields of grand socialist construction today. This is because our functionaries and working people, their hearts burning with ardent loyalty to the great leader, have struggled staunchly with high consciousness, as the master of the revolution, and this clearly attests to the correctness and vitality of the teachings of the great leader on further cultivating the attitude and traits of a master towards the revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us

"The working masses are the master of society in the socialist society where the means of production is public property. Therefore, all the working people should do their work neatly and meticulously by displaying all their creative ingenuity and conscious enthusiasm on the stand of a master."

Socialist society is a society in which the popular masses are the master of all things and which operates in reliance on their voluntariness and consciousness befitting the masters. In this society production and construction can progress at fast pace and the communist society, the ideal society of mankind where all live an abundant and cultured life, can be built only when all the people work with a will, displaying a high degree of enthusiasm and creative ingenuity for society and the collective, conscious of being the master. In socialist society a man's worth is decided by what worthy contribution he makes to society and people with the attitude of a master and the success in the cause of socialist and communist construction as a whole, too, depends on how people work in a way befitting the master.

The work of dyeing the whole society in one colour, the great *Juche* idea, and cultivating the attitude of the master among the masses presents itself as a more urgent task as socialist construction progresses and its scale grows and it becomes complicated.

All the Party members and working people from the leading functionaries of Party, state and economic organs to the producers should strive energetically and persistently to lessen the worries of the respected and beloved leader by bringing a new epochal turn and a greater upsurge in all fields, upholding the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on thoroughly establishing the trait of work befitting the master and the intention of the Party centre.

Manifestation Of Attitude of Master

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught about the manifestation of the attitude of a master toward the revolution as follows:

"The people's attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction must be manifested not only in opposing flunkeyism and dogmatism, but also in working in their work places in a way befitting the master and in dealing with the communal property of the state and society with care and love."

The attitude of a master toward the revolution must be manifested, above all, in displaying a high sense of responsibility and creative ingenuity to carry out the revolutionary tasks assigned by the leader.

What is important first of all in bringing about a great turn in establishing the trait befitting the master of the revolution in the whole society is to raise in every way the role and function of the Party organizations, the General Staff of our revolution and the bodies for political work, the work with people.

As taught by the respected and beloved leader, the Party is the heart and motive power of society which operates the whole society. As metabolism is accelerated when the heart of man beats powerfully, so the whole society progresses fast, full of revolutionary vigour, only when Party organizations, as the heart of society, function lively and militantly.

In order to thoroughly establish the trait befitting the master of the revolution in the whole society, it is imperative to concentrate the fire of Party ideological work on getting all people to live and work with the attitude of a master as required by the *Juche* idea, by stepping up the work of dyeing the whole society in one colour, the *Juche* idea of the great leader.

What is most important in getting our Party members and working people to have the attitude of a master toward the revolution is to intensify the ideological work for guiding them to show more ardent loyalty to the respected and beloved leader.

The attitude of a master toward the revolution for our people is the attitude of a master in upholding the lofty intention of the leader who shows concern for the happiness of our people day and night and, accordingly, it can be firmly established and brought into full play only when it is based on ardent allegiance to the leader.

The attitude of a master toward the revolution can be fully displayed only by those who have ardent love for and the spirit of devoted service to their class, their Party, their fatherland and their system.

The standpoint and viewpoint of the master toward the revolution are the spirit of independence and self-sustenance to carry out all the affairs of the country by one's own efforts as the master and the collectivist and communist spirit of regarding the work of society and collective as one's own and devotedly serving for it.

Therefore, the work of establishing the attitude of the master can be successfully carried out only through an acute ideological struggle to root up all the sundry ideas contradictory to the *Juche* idea of the great leader, the communist revolutionary idea, from the minds of people. (KCNA)

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

Great Juche Idea Is Ever-Victorious Banner Guaranteeing Victory of S. Korean Revolution

The immortal *Juche* idea founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, the sun of the nation and great thinker and theoretician, instils ever deeper confidence and greater courage into the fighting south Korean revolutionaries and people and constantly inspires them to a worthy struggle today.

Braving the rigorous test in the raging storm of fascism, the south Korean revolutionaries firmly arm themselves with the great *Juche* idea of the fatherly leader and carry on brisk activities everywhere, in factories and countryside, towns and villages, to implant it in the hearts of the broad masses of the people, infinitely adoring him.

A saltern worker in Inchon, Kyonggi Province, has actively striven to explain and propagate the great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of the leader among workers.

Some time ago, he told a large group of workers:

"The society of the north for the working masses is a fruition of the *Juche* idea founded by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

"In other words, it is the land where the *Juche* idea of attaching the greatest importance to people and making everything serve them is in full bloom.

"If we live with the *Juche* idea of Marshal Kim Il Sung as the guiding compass and embody it in south Korean society, we can convert this land of darkness into one where the greatest importance is attached to the popular masses.

"The great *Juche* idea is the only guiding idea of our times."

Saying that he regularly listens to radio "the Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" to study the *Juche* idea, he confidently stated to the workers:

"If everyone studies the *Juche* idea and its theory and method and grasps its truth, he will get strength, courage and wisdom to transform this terrible south Korean society and to build a land where we will be all well off.

"Let us all study the great *Juche* idea!"

This ardent call stirring the hearts of the people left a deep impress on the workers.

The south Korean revolutionaries and people who regard the great *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved leader as their unshakable faith and creed of life propagate the revolutionary idea, the immortal *Juche* idea, of the leader among the masses in various forms and ways and fight undauntedly with conviction of victory and pride.

The south Korean revolutionaries who regard it as their noblest duty, infinite honour and happiness to bring the great *Juche* idea of the leader into bloom throughout south Korea are waging an unyielding struggle, invariably cherishing their allegiance to the leader in any adversity and steadfastly defending their revolutionary constancy.

A south Korean intellectual wrote in his letter on May 15 to a revolutionary comrade who was arrested and thrown into prison by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique while struggling against the rascals:

"Now I cannot forget even a moment the significant days of worthy struggle which I spent with you comrade, studying the *Juche* idea of the leader....now I feel afresh how precious it is to defend the revolutionary constancy.

"The fidelity to the leader shown by the fighters who fought against Japanese imperialism in the Mount Paekdu-san under the leadership of General Kim Il Sung, the peerless hero, during the Japanese imperialist rule, the revolutionary constancy of the leader's true soldiers who courageously fought without yielding even in the court of the Japs and continued their struggle behind bars and the revolutionary spirit of the fallen comrades who, with the revolutionary ideas of the leader as their firm faith, staunchly defended their honour of south Korean revolutionaries to the last moments of their lives...this is the example which we should follow.

"We, revolutionaries who live and fight upholding the lofty intention of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, should become revolutionaries who lay down their lives without hesitation for the leader and bring earlier the day of glory to the southern land.

"I firmly believe that you will emerge victorious by fighting as undauntedly as ever against the enemy."

In his answer to the question "What is happiness?" put by a certain Li, a professor of Seoul University some time ago, a certain O, a south Korean revolutionary, said: "I find the greatest happiness in my devotion to the revolutionary cause led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung."

He continued: "The true happiness of our times is infinite loyalty to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun who saves the world and the people and the genius of revolution, and the height of happiness is the height of loyalty to the leader. No happiness is thinkable apart from this truth.

"The revolutionaries who think, judge and act in accordance with the great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of the leader are the possessors of happiness and all the popular masses who aspire after democracy and the country's reunification have the right to happiness."

It is thanks to the *Juche* idea, the immortal, great revolutionary banner, that the south Korean revolutionaries and people live and fight with fortitude against the enemy, braving the grim trials in which a furious storm of fascism is raging and thick thorny bushes bar their way.

Only victory and glory are in store for the south Korean revolutionaries and people who are fighting stubbornly under the banner of the great *Juche* idea of the leader, looking up to the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung as the sun of the nation and the salvation star of liberation. (KCNA)

Goodwill Visits

* The delegation of the Trade Union of Light Industrial Workers of Korea which had attended the Sixth Conference of Trade Union International of the Food Industry, Tobacco, Hotel and Allied Workers held in Hungary and the Fifth Conference of Trade Unions International of Textile, Clothing, Leather and Fur Workers held in the Soviet Union, and the bank delegation of our country which had visited Mongolia to participate in the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Mongolian State Bank returned home on Jun. 11.

* Under the sports team exchange plan for this year between the DPRK and Romania, the Romanian National and Olympic judo team headed by Donciu Gheorghe, its chief coach, and under the 1974 sports team exchange plan between Korea and Poland, the "Slask-Wroclaw" Army Sports Club soccer team also arrived in Pyongyang on Jun. 11.

* The Soviet artists delegation which had visited our country under the cultural exchange plan between our country and the Soviet Union left Pyongyang on Jun. 11.

* Shalih Abdullah Bin Ajun, Chief of Protocol of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and his wife left Pyongyang on Jun. 14 by plane after visiting our country on the invitation of the Foreign Ministry.

Leaving Pyongyang on Jun. 14 by plane was the delegation of the Kanagawa Prefectural Assemblymen's Council for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship headed by Iida Sukemaru which had been visiting our country on the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

* A Chinese film delegation headed by Lo Kuang-ta, a leading member of the film sub-group of the cultural group under the State Council of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Pyongyang on Jun. 14 by train.

* The delegation of the Korean Artists' Union returned home on Jun. 14 by plane after visiting the German Democratic Republic.

* A mass gymnastic display delegation of our country left Pyongyang on Jun. 15 by train for a visit to the Republic of Zambia at the invitation of its Government. (KCNA)

Messages to Chongryun from Various Countries On 19th Anniv. of Its Formation

Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) received a message of greetings from Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea, on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the formation of Chongryun.

In the message the Guinean President warmly greeted the 19th anniversary of the formation of Chongryun and expressed firm solidarity for all the patriotic struggles of Chongryun including its struggle for the defence of democratic, national rights.

The Guinean President expressed the firm belief that the Korean people would realise the cause of national reunification under the banner of the great revolutionary ideas of President Kim Il Sung and wished happiness to the functionaries of Chongryun and the Korean citizens in Japan.

Chairman Han Duk Su also received messages of greetings from friendship organisations of various countries and international organizations of the world on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the formation of Chongryun.

Messages of greetings also came from the China-Korea Friendship Association, the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association, the Solidarity Organisation of the People of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the General Secretary of the International Organisation of Journalists, the Secretariat of the International Union of Students, the Secretary General of the Trade Unions International of Food, Tobacco, Beverage, Hotel, Cafe and Restaurant Workers, the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association, the Mauritania-Korea Friendship Association, the Dahomey Committee for Culture, Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People, the Denmark-Korea Friendship Association, the Norway-Korea Friendship Association, the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association, the Federation of Cuban Women, the Rwagasore Revolutionary Youth Organization of Burundi, the Young Communist League of Denmark, the Pakistan Youth Committee for Strengthening Solidarity with the Third World and other friendship organizations and revolutionary organizations of the world.

The messages warmly greeted the 19th anniversary of the formation of Chongryun and expressed firm solidarity with Chongryun and the Korean citizens in Japan in their sacred patriotic struggle for national reunification and defence of democratic, national rights.

Joint Information on Visit of Del. of Norwegian Socialist People's Party to DPRK

PYONGYANG Jun 16 (KCNA)—A joint information on the visit of the delegation of the Norwegian Socialist People's Party to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was released in Pyongyang on June 14.

The joint information said:

On the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea the delegation of the Norwegian Sociahst People's Party headed by Comrade Stein Oernhoei, its Chairman, paid a goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from June 4 to 14, 1974.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received the delegation of the Norwegian Socialist People's Party and had a cordial and friendly conversation with it.

The delegation visited Mangyongdae, the holy land of the Korean revolution, inspected factories, farms, educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang, Hamhung and other areas and toured Panmunjom. It was accorded warm welcome and cordial hospitality everywhere it went. This is a manifestation of the friendly sentiments of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people towards the Norwegian Socialist People's Party and the Norwegian people.

Talks were held between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Dong Gyu and the delegation of the Norwegian Socialist People's Party headed by Comrade Stein Oernhoei during its visit.

At the talks both sides informed each other of the situation of their respective countries and the activities of their respective Parties and exchanged views on the question of further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two Parties and two peoples and other matters of common concern.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with friendship and frankness.

The delegation of the Norwegian Socialist People's Party highly appraised the fact that the Korean people have turned in a brief span of time their country, once backward, into a developed socialist state by brilliantly embodying in all fields the *Juche* idea founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the keynote of which is independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-defence in guarding the nation. It stressed that the successes and experiences gained by the Korean people are an inspiring example for the peoples desirous of building socialism in the spirit of self-reliance on the principle of independence.

The delegation of the Norwegian Socialist People's Party expressed admiration for the battle of the grand socialist construction the Korean people are fighting under the banner of the "speed battle" to carry out the Six-Year Plan more than one year ahead of schedule, before the 30th anniversary of the founding of the WPK which will be marked next year, and to lay a groundwork for hitting the ten major targets of economic construction envisaged in the next prospective plan and expressed the conviction that the Korean people united closely around the leader and the Party would certainly carry out these gigantic tasks.

The delegation of the Norwegian Socialist People's Party vehemently denounced the splitting machinations of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to freeze the division of Korea and create "two Koreas" and expressed full support and solidarity for the struggle of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people to reunify the country independently and peacefully free from interference of any outside forces.

Pointing out that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has put forward important and just proposals which will remove the tension in Korea and create prerequisites to the independent and peaceful reunification, the delegation strongly demanded that the United States accept these peaceful proposals and strip the U.S. forces occupying south Korea of the "U.N. forces" beret and withdraw them.

The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea expressed full support to the struggle of the Norwegian Socialist People's Party and the Norwegian people against the imperialist powers' control and influence over Norway and big foreign monopoly capital's economic infiltration and for the withdrawal from the NATO and the democratic development of the country dissociated from the economic bloc, better living conditions of the toiling masses, expansion of the fishing zone and the building of an independent Norway.

The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea manifested support to the efforts of the Norwegian Socialist People's Party for the unity and cohesion of the left-wing forces in Norway. It stressed that the founding of an autonomous and independent powerful Marxist Party through the amalgamation of left-wing political parties would further expand and develop the struggle of the Norwegian working class and popular masses for the democratization of society and the victory of the cause of socialism.

The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea appraised the efforts of the Norwegian Socialist People's Party to develop the friendly relations with all socialist forces and anti-imperialist forces on the basis of respect for principles of independence and equality and its support to the struggle of the third world peoples against imperialism and colonialism and for the defence of national independence and the sovereignty of the country as a striking manifestation of its internationalist stand.

Both sides exchanged opinions on the international problems and unanimously stressed that it is an irresistible trend of the present time to advance along the road of independence against all manner of exploitation and oppression, subjugation and inequality and this is a telling blow at the imperialists' policy of aggression and war, pillage and interference.

Both sides expressed full support and solidarity for the righteous struggle of the peoples of Cambodia, South Vietnam and Laos against the foreign forces' aggression and interference and for the complete liberation and independence of their countries.

Both sides expressed solidarity for the just struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism and colonialism and for national liberation and social progress.

Both sides manifested firm solidarity with the working class of the capitalist countries in the struggle against exploitation and oppression by capital and for the working masses' right to live and class liberation.

Both sides emphasized in unison that the meeting and talks between the delegations of the two Parties were very beneficial and expressed the desire to further develop and strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two Parties and two peoples in future.

Both sides considered that the visit of the delegation of the Norwegian Socialist People's Party to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has gone a long way towards deepening the bilateral understanding and strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the two Parties.

Peace Agreement Is Prerequisite to Korea's Reunification: Rodong Sinmun

PYONGYANG, Jun. 12 (KCNA)—What attitude and stand the United States takes towards our proposal for replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement is a touchstone by which to test whether it wants peace in Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification or not.

If the U.S. imperialists are interested in the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, they cannot reject our fair and aboveboard proposal for a peace agreement.

Rodong Sinmun declares this in an article on June 11 under the title "To Conclude a Peace Agreement Is Prerequisite to the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country."

The article goes on:

Our proposal for the conclusion of a peace agreement is the only just one made out of love for the country and the nation to pave the way for independent and peaceful reunification, pushing aside interference of any outside force.

As for the principle of independence in national reunification, its observance premises an end to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their aggressive machinations.

To achieve the independent reunification of the country means solving the reunification question in conformity with the will and interests of our people by the internal force of the Korean people on the principle of national self-determination.

It is truth proved by history of the East and the West that, under condition of occupation and interference by foreign aggressors, the principle of national self-determination cannot be carried through and the will and interests of the nation are bound to be infringed upon.

U.S. imperialism is the barbarous aggressor and ferocious interventionist who has been trampling upon the complete national independence and freedom of our people since it took the place of Japanese imperialism in south Korea after the August 15 liberation.

The article continues:

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and policies of aggression are the root cause of the division of our country and all the misfortunes of our people.

Entrenched in south Korea, the U.S. imperialists are building higher the barrier of division, doggedly barring the cause of reunification of our people, by instigating the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

As long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupy south Korea and continue aggression and interference, our people cannot achieve the independent reunification of the country.

As for the peaceful reunification, it can be realised only when the military confrontation between the north and the south is removed and tension is cleared away.

Exposing that the U.S. imperialists are getting more frantic in driving the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique into provocative acts against us, supplying them with new-type weapons and combat equipment and war supplies, the article stresses:

In fact, there is no legal guarantee in our country today to firmly ensure peace.

The armistice agreement concluded over 20 years ago has been totally trampled underfoot by the U.S. imperialists and it itself has already become antiquated.

As the leader has stated, the Government of the Republic has made persevering efforts to replace the armistice agreement with a durable peace agreement and once had dialogue with the south Korean authorities, urged by the desire to remove the tension created between the north and the south in our country and accelerate its independent and peaceful reunification.

But, the south Korean authorities dictated and instigated by the U.S. imperialists did not accept any of our proposals and, worse still, they answered our sincere efforts each time with provocation.

This shows that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have neither intention nor ability to settle the question of concluding a peace agreement.

It is widely known to the world that it is not the Pak Jung Hi group but the commander of the U.S. army occupying south Korea who hold the supreme command of the puppet army and complete control on all the means of war there.

This is why we insist on the solution of the question of conclusion of a peace agreement directly between the DPRK and the United States which hold real powers to guarantee it and are the signatories of the armistice agreement.

Our proposal to conclude a peace agreement directly with the United States is a fair and aboveboard proposal acceptable to anyone who desires Korea's durable peace and reunification; it most correctly reflects the prevailing situation and the demand for the realisation of independent and peaceful reunification. And it is a most just and reasonable one greatly contributing to the cause of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The just step taken by us at the recent Supreme People's Assembly Session is warmly welcomed and supported by many countries and progressive peoples of the world. But the U.S. authorities have made no positive response as yet to it. If the U.S. authorities turn down our just proposal to the end, they would clearly show once again to the world people that the U.S. imperialists are the most shameless aggressors violating the sovereignty of our people and hampering the reunification of Korea and the vicious foe of peace."

The article continues:

Two months and a half have passed since we put forward the proposal for concluding a peace agreement.

But, the U.S. imperialists have made no response to it as yet and, worse still, are trying to bar the realisation of our proposal by manipulating the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in order to consolidate and perpetuate their occupation of south Korea.

This is clear indication that they are not interested at all in peace in our country and its independent and peaceful reunification, but are engrossed only in perpetuating the division of Korea and maintaining their colonial rule over south Korea.

We proposed that both sides pledge themselves not to invade the other side by force of arms. But the U.S. imperialists are hastening with increased frenzy the preparations for armed invasion of the northern half of the Republic. We demand that the U.S. imperialists should not instigate the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to war provocation manoeuvres and fascist suppression of the south Korean people, but the beasts are egging the Pak Jung Hi military gangsters more zealously on to military provocations against us and to sanguinary suppression of the south Korean people's struggle for democracy and national reunification. We hold that the two sides should stop arms reinforcement and arms race and shipment of all weapons, combat equipment and military supplies into Korea and the foreign troops be withdrawn from south Korea at the earliest possible date. But the beasts are further reinforcing the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the puppet army and incessantly introducing military equipment.

The U.S. imperialists are now scheming to move a formation and a squadron of fighter-bombers respectively from Taiwan and Thailand to south Korea and decided to increase the military "aid" to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique by 65 per cent in the next fiscal year above that in the present fiscal year. They seek in this to keep their aggressor forces stationed in south Korea at any cost and instigate the Pak Jung Hi clique to more criminal provocations.

This is an attempt to persistently block the realization of our proposal for the conclusion of a peace agreement with the United States and fix the division of our country.

This heinous scheme of the U.S. imperialists finds vivid manifestation in their instigating the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to make much ado about "non-aggression pact."

The "non-aggression pact" brought forward by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique according to a script written by the U.S. imperialists is a hypocritical slogan devoid of any guarantee for peace and a shameful drama for flouting the nation with the question of national reunification.

It is preposterous and unworthy of discussion for the empty-handed rulers of south Korea to propose to us to sign a "non-aggression pact," leaving the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops there.

The U.S. imperialists will get nothing from their sinister plot or jugglery nor will they veil their aggressive nature with it.

If the U.S. imperialists, the article continues, do not want to have direct negotiation with us, they should just stop interfering in our internal affairs and withdraw their aggressor forces from south Korea.

If the U.S. imperialists withdraw from south Korea and stop interfering in our internal affairs, the question of Korea's reunification will be solved peacefully by the Koreans themselves in conformity with the will and desire of our people.

Our people will as ever fight resolutely to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country by their own efforts, without any outside interference.

The struggle of our people for independent and peaceful reunification is being waged vigorously in the north and south without interruption.

The south Korean people are rising in the resistance struggle, a sacred struggle for democracy and the reunification of the country, with indomitable fighting spirit, braving barbaric repression and fascist rampage previously unknown.

The people in the northern half will always actively assist the revolutionary struggle of the south Korean people as compatriots of the same blood.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique will never be able to block the struggle of our people to realise the sacred national cause. The more desperate they become, the earlier they will meet their final doom.

DPRK's Peace Initiative Globally Welcomed

World-wide support comes to Pyongyang's proposal to Washington on replacing the present Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement between the DPRK and the USA, according to KCNA reports monitored here. Printed here is a part of the international voices of support....Ed.

A bureau meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions held in Prague on May 14 sent to the Government of the United States a message demanding that it accept the proposal of the Third Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the conclusion of a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States to create prerequisites for the acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The message said:

The Bureau meeting of the WFTU demands the U.S. government authorities direct serious attention to the new peace initiative taken by the SPA of the DPRK in March to create prerequisites for the removal of the tension in Korea and the acceleration of her independent and peaceful reunification.

The bureau meeting demands that the U.S. government authorities come out at once to the negotiation table to conclude a peace agreement between the DPRK and the USA.

The Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth recently sent similar messages to U.S. President and the U.S. Congress.

The messages said:

The WFDY demands that the United States accept the proposal of the DPRK to conclude a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States for creating prerequisites to the removal of tension in Korea and the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

It is a more urgent demand than ever before to put an end to the division of Korea and the menace of war for which the U.S. Government is responsible.

The Pakistan progressive public organizations—the Pakistan Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, the Pakistan Federation of Trade Unions, the Pakistan Peace Council, the Pakistan Democratic Women's Union, the Pakistan Peasants Union, and the Lahore District Federation of Trade Unions of Pakistan—made public a joint statement on April 24, expressing full support to the just proposal put forward in the March 25 letter of the SPA of the DPRK to the Congress of the United States.

The joint statement extended full and warm support to the just proposal of the SPA of the DPRK. It said:

U.S. imperialism is entirely to blame for the split of Korea and, therefore it is quite natural for the DPRK to propose to conclude a peace agreement with the United States.

The U.S. Congress should accept this just proposal without a moment's delay to conform to world peace and world public opinion.

The joint statement appealed to the world people, the American people in particular, to fully support this just proposal of the SPA of the DPRK for world peace and exert pressure upon the U.S. Government so it may accept this just proposal which will make it possible to achieve Korea's independent and peaceful reunification whithout foreign interference.

The Norway-Korea Solidarity Committee sent a letter to the U.S. Congress supporting the proposal of the Third Session of the Fifth SPA of the DPRK.

The letter said:

We consider that this concrete proposal constitutes a realistic and fair measure which will help toward the relaxation of tension and restoration of genuine peace in Korea and, furthermore, the removal of danger and menace to peace in Asia and the world. We also consider that this proposal accords with the interests of the entire Korean people and their ardent desire for national reunification and the interests of the U.S. people, too.

The letter demanded that the U.S. Congress make every sincere effort so successful talks or negotiations may be held between the DPRK and the United States on the basis of the proposal on concluding a peace agreement advanced by the DPRK side.

The Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, supporting the proposal of the Third Session of the Fifth SPA of the DPRK, sent a letter on May 30 to U.S. President Nixon in the name of Chairman Tomomi Narita demanding the president accept this proposal at once.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi's Indelible Crimes against Nation

Pak Jung Hi Nears His Doomsday (11)

3. What Is "Oct. Revitalization"

(Continued from No 692 issue)

(This article is the last installment of the story on Pak Jung Hi. ...Ed.)

Pak Jung Hi nears day by day his doomsday, declaring "emergency measures" one after another under the notorious "revitalizing system."

President Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"The south Korean authorities are still today persisting in the manoeuvres to perpetuate the national split and the policy of dependence upon outside forces and harshly repressing the democratic figures and patriotic student youth of south Korea who call for national reunification and democracy."

The "revitalizing system" is a fascist system, a national split system and a war system.

After the coup d'etat, Pak Jung Hi revised the "constitution" twice to prolong the tenure of his office as puppet "president." On this basis, the authoritarian won "presidency" for life-time, resorting to all possible fraudulent means.

In the election of October 10, 1963 held in a terror-ridden atmosphere under the "extraordinary martial law," Pak Jung Hi rigged up the election to puppet "presidency." But, even with swindle and fraud he could win only "36.2 percent support."

Earlier, the military gangster declared, his eyes filled with tears, that he gave up his plan to run in the election in his February 18 statement, because of the strong unanimous protest against the extension of his military rule. But, this proved a soap-drama, as he shamelessly broke his promise.

In the election of May 3, 1967, Pak Jung Hi resorted to every ruse he could to acquire puppet "presidential office" again. But, ten billion *won* election funds including the money used for buying votes, won only "40.8 percent support."

On top of this, Pak Jung Hi managed to carry out a "constitutional amendment" to enable him to become "president" for the third consecutive term. Then, the Pak Jung Hi clique railroaded a bill for the "constitutional amendment" through the "national assembly" in 25 minutes, with no opposition party "assemblymen" participating in the vote, and further passed a bill on a "national referendum" for the "constitutional amendment" in three minutes.

A deceptive majority of votes for the "constitutional amendment" in the "referendum" cost the puppet clique 20 billion *won*. Thereafter, Pak Jung Hi took again the "persidential office" in the 1971 "election". But, in fact he barely collected three million votes; the opposition New Democratic Party candidate Kim Dae Jung collected 5.4 million votes, or 46 percent of the total. This posed a great threat to Pak Jung Hi. The returns showed that without swindle and fraud it would have been impossible for the gangster to maintain his office.

Consequently, the puppet staged another farce of "constitutional revision" in October 1972, thus framing up the notorious fascist "revitalizing constitution." This was carried out at bayonet-point in a terror-ridden atmosphere in which the "extraordinary martial law" was declared following the "state of emergency."

Under the fascist "constitution," Pak Jung Hi established the fascist dictatorship, that is, "life-time generalissimo rule," thus acquiring all powers and butchering even "parliamentary democracy."

The new "constitution" gives the "president" all the powers of legislation, "administration" and "judicature"—the old "constitution" defined him as "chief administrator." It also prolongs the "presidential tenure" from 4 to 6 years and abolishes the limitations on re-election. Furthermore, instead of direct election of the "president" by a "national referendum", the "constitution" stipulates "indirect election" of the "president" without debate by the "national conference" completely manipulated by the "president."

Moreover, the "conference" is chaired by the "president," with the result that it legalizes Pak Jung Hi's monopoly of powers and permanent office, ruling out any political opponent becoming "president."

The puppet "president" is furthermore entitled to appoint one-third of the "national assemblymen" and all members of the "central election committee." This enables Pak Jung Hi to control the "national assembly" at will and hold an "election" at any time convenient to him.

Along with this, the military gang further reinforce their military domination apparatus on the pretext of readjusting the "revitalizing system."

As a result, the "national conference" became the "principal apparatus of state power" exercising the "final right of voting." As the administration is given priority over legislature, the "state council" as the "supreme administrative organ" is qualified to debate a proposal for the dissolution of the "national assembly" and to supervise "state affairs," convene a "extra-session of the national assembly" and exercise other powers.

In addition, the "constitutional committee" was cooked up. This organ is entitled to examine "unconstitutional acts," impeach the "president" and order "political parties" dissolved, and so on.

The puppet "president" is entitled to appoint the "committee members," the chief justice of the "grand court" and other judges of different levels, thus completely controlling the "judicature."

This is the content of the "October revitalization," that is, the south Korean brand of "democracy."

The "October revitalization" is aimed at perpetuating the national division.

On the basis of the "revitalizing system," the Pak Jung Hi clique are whipping up north-south "antagonism," and "confrontation," clamouring about "mobilization of national power" and calling for a "general unity of the nation," while persistently beating drums for "anti-communism" and "prevail-over-communism" campaigns.

On June 23, 1973, Pak Jung Hi issued a "special statement." In the statement, he did not hesitate to declare to the world the impermissible "two-Korea" policy, aimed at perpetuating the territorial division of Korea, proposing what he terms the "simultaneous admission of north and south Korea to the United Nations as separate states" and "non-interference in the internal affairs of the north

(Continued on page 4)

World Public Indicts Pak Jung Hi

Pak Jung Hi now comes under fire of the fair world public for his fascist suppression of south Korean students and people, according to the KCNA. Printed below are the recent universal voices of denunciation to the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique.... Ed.

The Chinese newspaper "People's Daily" of June 14 carried a commentator's article headlined "The Patriotic and Just Struggle of the South Korean People Is Bound to Be Victorious."

The paper wrote:

Of late, the Pak Jung Hi clique of south Korea has unscrupulously persecuted and repressed south Korean students and democrats under the pretext of the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy." This is another fascist atrocity committed by the Pak Jung Hi clique, a naked provocation against the south Korean students and people who are struggling for democracy, freedom and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The Pak Jung Hi clique's attempt to stamp out the flames of struggle of the south Korean students and people by means of fascist suppression is utterly futile. Its perverse action can only arouse the stiffer resistance of the south Korean people. The patriotic and just struggle of the south Korean students and people has won militant solidarity from their compatriots in the northern half of the country and the wide-spread sympathy and support of the people the world over. We are convinced that so long as the south Korean students and people remain united and persist in struggle, they will surely win final victory.

On the other hand, worker-peasant-soldier students of Peking and Tsinghua Universities met in Peking on the evening of June 13 to voice firm solidarity with the south Korean students and people in their just struggle against the Pak Jung Hi clique's fascist terror rule and for democratic rights.

The International Organization of Journalists recently issued a statement denouncing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for suppressing the south Korean people and students.

The statement said:

The International Organization of Journalists is apprehensive of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's bestial repression of the patriotic struggle of the south Korean youth and students.

The progressive journalists of the world are standing on the side of the south Korean democratic forces fighting for democratic rights and protest against the repressive measures of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique against south Korean students, democratic figures and journalists.

The I.O.J. demands that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique stop terrorism against the democratic forces, release the detained students and guarantee democratic rights and freedom to the south Korean people.

The statement called upon the progressive journalists of all continents and its affiliated organizations to mobilise the world public in a movement supporting the just struggle of the south Korean patriotic forces.

The Secretariat of the International Union of Students sent a telegram of protest to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique on June 15, denouncing their suppression of south Korean students and democratic figures.

The telegram said:

The Secretariat of the International Union of Students strongly denounces the south Korean fascist elements who are resorting to fascist repression against the patriotic students and democratic figures.

It demands that they stop at once the fascist suppressive acts against the south Korean students and democratic figures fighting for the democratization of society and the peaceful reunification of the country and release the arrested patriotic students and democratic figures.

U.S. Aggressor Troops Must Stop Hampering Korea's Reunification and Get Out of S. Korea at Once!

On Occasion of 24th Anniv. of Korean War Outbreak

Documented here are the origin of the 1950-53 war launched by the U.S. imperialists against the Korean people which left the land in ruins, the successful counteroffensive of the Korean People's Army commanded by Marshal Kim Il Sung and beastly acts of the U.S. aggressor troops.

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At dawn, on Sunday, June 25, 1950, heavy rain was falling along the 38th Parallel. Lightning flashed and thunder rolled in the dark, threatening sky. Suddenly a new, deafening roar rose above the elements. The roar of guns from south of the 38th Parallel, with their jets of flame, opened up and they pumped their shells into the northern areas of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In the wake, all the divisions of the Syngman Rhee puppet army had assembled along the Demarcation Line under the command of the U.S. Military Advisory Group, and they now started a frenzied all-out attack on the northern half.

Using the Syngman Rhee puppet army in a frontal attack, U.S. imperialism opened up, by deliberate provocation, a piratic aggressive war against the Korean people. It was a war imposed upon the Korean people by surprise attack, and although the Syngman Rhee puppet army was used as the spear-head, the prime mover and puppet master of the war was U.S. imperialism, the war-maniac.

U.S. imperialism, the invading enemy, was a bitter opponent, not easy to defeat. It was the ringleader of world reaction, the international gendarme, the bulwark of modern colonialism, the vicious boss of imperialism. This is the enormous vampire that sucks the blood of innumerable people, until satiated. Brutalized in the extreme and bloated to the full by their continuous aggressions, committed more than 100 times since they swept into being on a gale of murder and plunder, they are fierce wolves that do not hesitate to commit any atrocities by force of arms in order to save themselves from the precipice to which history has doomed them. These U.S. imperialists, using the Syngman Rhee puppet army as their shield, pounced on the infant Republic which was then only two years old, aiming to sweep it away at one stroke.

U.S. War Aim

It was a blatant extension of the strategy of U.S. imperialism aiming

(Continued from page 3)

and south." But the treacherous plot was beaten at the United Nations.

Thereafter, the Pak Jung Hi clique put forth a deceptive "non-aggression pact" in a New Year press conference of this year, talking about a preposterous formula of "north-south peaceful co-existence," keeping silence on Pyongyang's proposal to conclude a peace agreement between the north and south. Seoul's suggestion is designed to permanently maintain U.S. military presence—the main obstacle to Korea's reunification and the cause aggravating tension in Korea, veil their war preparations and to fix the division as a fait accompli, insisting that "peace" is stabilized in Korea under the signboard of international trend of "detente" and "status quo." In a word, "revitalization" means "division."

Today, war provocations are becoming more intensified under the "revitalization," with military-fascist "emergency measures" invoked one after another. The "revitalizing system" which they call the basis for Korea's reunification is originally aimed at "unification by prevailing over communism."

Pak Jung Hi undisguisedly raved: In the final analysis, the "October revitalization" aims to put a spur to the buildup of "national power" by reinforcing the "security system." For the purpose of holding a superior position over the north in "confrontation," we need a "strong national power" and "war capacity," and we must always be ready to defeat "communism." Furthermore, intending to unleash another "fratricidal war," the Pak military gang declares that they will fly the "ROK flag" on the peak of Mt. Paekdu-san.

With no truculent repressive measures, can Pak Jung Hi alias Lieut. Okamoto prolong his remaining days. The fascist dictator has been driven into a tight corner, isolated and repudiated internally and internationally.

Before long, the fascist hangman will never fail to be indicted and punished by the entire Korean nation for his indelible crime of betraying the nation. Pak Jung Hi is doomed to the gallows. His doomsday is near.

The "revitalized system" only invited increased popular resistance which exploded in October student struggles last year and the ensuing multi-sided mass struggle up till today, with the regime severely shaken to its foundation.

The frantic suppression has come under heavy bombardments from world opinion and in particular from the various social sectors in Japan and the U.S. overseas Koreans joined the anti-Pak campaigns. The result is Pak Jung Hi becoming an odd man out while the economic fabrics of south Korea have been torn apart, coupled with the socio-political unrest aggravating fast. The dread which has gripped Pak Jung He is manifest in his "emergency measures, Nos. 1,2,3, and 4" issued this year which provide death penalty for any act of dissent.

(Concluded)

at world conquest, part of their policy of aggression against Asia, a totally unjust war.

U.S. imperialism, which had emerged as ringleader of the international reactionary forces right after World War II, embarked upon a full-scale attempt to achieve their old ambition for world domination.

To this end, they followed their policy of strength, laying siege to and attacking the socialist camp and suppressing the colonial, national liberation struggle. They attempted to subvert the newborn socialist states of Asia and complete their occupation of Asia as a link in their chain of world strategy.

The U.S. imperialists regarded Korea as a bridgehead and top strategic base for their aggression against Asia, so they pursued their vicious policy of extending their rule over Korea. The Asian strategy of U.S. imperialism was a policy aimed at ruling Asia, considered to be the best capital and commodities market in the world, and the policy of occupying Korea was in order to rule Asia.

Issuing from this strategy, from the first day the U.S. imperialists occupied south Korea, they had been hell-bent on preparing for a war designed to invade the northern half and take over the whole of Korea, carrying out the policies of military aggression and colonial enslavement.

The U.S. imperialists were set on launching a war of aggression in order to destroy the daily developing and prospering Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This was necessary if they were to put their original aggressive plan into practice.

At this same time, U.S. imperialism was caught up in a whirlwind of terrible financial panic, which had started from 1948. As one U.S. economist confessed, "Without some new step, there was fear that the political and economic crisis of the United States would blow up." The U.S. imperialists found the escape from the crisis in the war and development of war industries. Thus Van Fleet was able openly to declare that "Korea has been a blessing. There had to be a Korea either here or some place in the world." Proceeding from these direct factors, the U.S. imperialists made more desperate efforts to invade the northern half of the Republic in 1950.

Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Far East Command, called the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique to Tokyo on February 16, 1950, and gave an 11-point war instruction on attacking the northern part of Korea before July. Moreover, the U.S. imperialists converted the large Japanese heavy and chemical industries into war industries from early 1950 and let MacArthur get control over them.

What came to light in particular were the words and deeds of John Foster Dulles, the special envoy of the U.S. President. Dulles had participated in the behind-the-curtain talks on lighting the fires of war, held on June 19 in Tokyo with the U.S. Secretary of Defence, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff and Commander-in-Chief of the Far East Command. He said on June 22 that "The United States will take 'some positive action' in a few days in the Far East." Prior to this, on June 18, he appeared at a position at the 38th Parallel, and, staring at the northern part of Korea, he praised the puppet army, saying, "Let alone the enemy, not even the strongest army is able to counter-attack you." With his mind on the aggression planned for just a week ahead, he clamoured that "The day is not far off when you will display your might." Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists had prepared in advance a "U.N. draft resolution on the question of the ROK," and took hasty measures a few hours before they launched the war, to get 650 American women and children then in south Korea on board a Norwegian boat, which was lying at anchor at Inchun Port.

The Korean War broke out against the background of these careful and premeditated measures of the U.S. imperialists.

By igniting the Korean War, the U.S. imperialist scheme was to achieve by force and violence their delayed and long-cherished ambition, and bring to a conclusion their 100-year history of aggression against Korea by a piratic victory. Their aim was to topple the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, stamp out all the achievements of the democratic reforms, turn all Korea into their own colony and a logistic base from whence to pounce upon the continent.

The war fought by the Korean people was a Fatherland Liberation War of justice for the defence of the freedom and independence of their homeland against the imperialist invasion; war for the emancipation of the south Korean people and the unification of the fatherland. It was at the same time a sharpening of the class struggle against the internal reactionary forces, and a revolutionary war in defence of the people's democratic system.

It was also a fierce anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle against the united forces of world reaction, led by the U.S. imperialists, a struggle to protect the peace and security of the world and to hold firm this eastern outpost of the socialist camp.

On June 26, Marshal Kim Il Sung called an emergency Cabinet meeting and took emergency measures. That same day he made an historic appeal over the radio, calling on the entire people and the People's Army to achieve victory in the war.

In his radio speech, Marshal Kim Il Sung presented the militant tasks for victory in the war to the entire people and to the People's Army, sharply analysing the war situation and clearly elucidating the character of the war, the means of carrying it out and the outlook on its development.

Talking of the aims of the enemy and the objectives of the Korean people in countering them, he said:

"Through the fratricidal war, the traitorous Syngman Rhee gang seeks to extend the anti-popular, reactionary regime in south Korea into the northern half of the Republic, and rob our people of the gains they have won through the democratic reforms....

The traitorous Syngman Rhee clique wants to make our country a colony of U.S. imperialism and make the entire Korean people slaves of U.S. imperialism....

In this war against the Syngman Rhee gang the Korean people must defend with their lives the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its Constitution; overthrow the traitorous puppet regime in south Korea and liberate it from the reactionary rule of the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique; restore in south Korea the people's committee, the organ of genuine people's power, and accomplish the cause of national unification under the banner of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The war we are fighting...is a just one for the country's unification, independence, freedom and democracy."

The eyes of the world were on Korea. It was the focus of world attention, with the key to world issues lying there. The peoples, political leaders, the world press and military authorities of all countries watched Korea where one bloody battle after another was being desperately fought.

Unexpected Development

The combined infantry unit of the People's Army and its combined tank units pressing the attacks towards Seoul from the east, switched over to a frontal charge on the morning of June 28, and rushed into the Dongdaemun District of Seoul and cut off the enemy's south retreat. The unit from the north closed in on Seoul in cooperation with the others, exterminated the enemy in the area of Mia-ri, and dashed on into Seoul. Fierce street-to-street fighting went on in various districts of Seoul City. The tanks of the People's Army which had taken the lead in dashing into Seoul raised the national flag of the Republic with its shining star and blue and crimson colours on the roof of the "Capitol" of the puppet government, the hotbed of untold crimes. So the Korean People's Army smashed the enemy's invasion plans and completely liberated Seoul at 11:30 a.m. on June 28, three days after turning back the attack. This was a categorical reply by President Kim Il Sung and the Korean people to the arrogant challenge of the enemy!

The shameful behaviour of the enemy, running for their lives, deprived of even the "capital" three days after igniting the aggressive war, an enemy full of hot air and falling apart, became the laughingstock of the whole world.

Thunderstruck, Killer-General MacArthur, bitterly confessing that "The enemy is an aggressive, well-trained professional army; the brains of the army are able to hold excellent command of it and are skillfully making use of strategy and tactics," clamoured that he immediately needed another five divisions with complete fighting power and three tank battalions at least. According to his longstanding habit of styling himself the victor, resorting to the mass extermination of peaceful inhabitants (for instance, massacring a quarter of the population of Luzon, as he did) in the war of aggression, he ordered the U.S. air force to carry out brutally heavy bombing, unparalleled in the history of war, against the front, and against the peaceful industrial installations and residential quarters of the northern half, in particular. So at the very beginning of the war, Pyongyang, Hamhung, Hungnam and most of the northern cities and villages were reduced to ashes. In view of this some people abroad shouted that the war potential of the northern half of Korea would fade at a rapid pace and that the United States troops would be able easily to shift to a full-scale counteroffensive at the front.

Timed to this, the U.S. imperialists whipped up their satellite countries on July 7 in the U.N. Security Council to whip through an illegal decision to form "U.N. Forces" and let them join in the Korean front, place them under U.S. command and have the United States name the commander-in-chief of the "U.N. Forces."

The frenzied U.S. imperialists drove more divisions into the Korean front in the name of the "U.N. Forces." MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the "U.N. Forces," set up his "U.N. Command" in Tokyo, and Walton H. Walker, Commander of the Eighth U.S. army, set up the Eighth army Headquarters in Taejon.

The following developments unfolded according to the American-prepared scenario: Illegal "U.N. resolutions" were railroaded, passing the buck to the DPRK side, describing the northward invasion as "counteroffensive" and calling for a U.N.-backed police action against the DPRK. The so-called "U.N. Command" was established with 16 satellite states sending troops to the Korean front.

A total of two-million strong troops were committed to prosecute the American war of aggression against Korea. BC weapons were extensively employed and even the use of nuclear arms was hinted to bring the Koreans into submission. All imaginable brutalities were perpetrated against the Koreans.

The Korean War became one of extreme severity and protraction.

"Cruelty Stories"

Joe Walker, New York correspondent for Muhammed Speaks reported on his return from the DPRK trip:

The barbarous cruelty of the United States in its war in Korea (1950-53) and the courageous and victorious resistance of the Korean people is highlighted in powerful exhibits at a museum in Sinchon county (Hwanghae Province). The county was especially hard hit with military and civilian casualties inflicted by invading American armed forces but also had countless patriots.

The large museum is housed in a building that served as the U.S. army headquarters during its 45 day occupation of this region in the fall of 1950. During that period a fourth of the county's population (more than 35,000 people) was slaughtered.

On the grounds surrounding the Sinchon county the museum is an underground air raid shelter where 900 Korean patriots were entombed and burned to death. Two decades later blood and fat stains on the walls bear witness to that mass human roasting.

Nearby is a storehouse where 400 Korean mothers and 102 children were mercilessly put to death. Also in the area are several tombs where the deceased patriots' bodies are buried.

Atrocity after atrocity is graphically recounted in the Sinchon county museum. One of the most "inhumane and savage" (are there any words to properly describe such acts?) in Sinchon county was the massacre of about 97 percent of the inhabitants of the village Man Kung *ri*. Out of a population of 891, 772 people were killed.

Among the 8,000 Korean youngsters killed in Sinchon county was a 14-year-old boy who chaired the Young Pioneers organization in his school. A photo, obviously snapped by a sadistic and sick photographer (as were many of the pictures in the museum captured from south Korean "puppet" or U.S. forces), showed a U.S. G.I. straddling a board across the neck of this child—with spit-polish boots, no less!—see-sawing his breath away.

Another photograph showed a 11-year-old girl, carrying her 2-year-old brother on her back, both being buried alive.

Our guide pointed to and translated a message from a 13-year-old boy who was arrested with his mother and father by U.S. invaders. This boy saw his parents summarily executed by a firing squad, and was himself tortured because neither parents nor brother would inform on the whereabouts of the elder son—a guerrilla fighter in the near by mountains.

A passionate note smuggled out read, in part, "Brother, I want to see you again. I'm arrested and held inside a pit of a mine. The enemy says if I do not tell them about where you are now, then the enemy will kill me. I shall keep the secret whatever happens.... Brother, revenge the enemy. My enemy is U.S. imperialism and their flunkeys...."

When the older brother received the message in a mountain fortress, he and his fellow guerrillas staged a surprise assault on the mine and successfully liberated many captured Koreans. Sadly though, he was too late to save his younger brother who refused to tell his captors anything and died a noble death.

The next painting which immediately commanded our attention was that of Pak Young Kyo. She was the head of a women's organization in a local factory. Suspected of being a key figure in aiding the liberation fighters in neighboring mountains, she was taken into custody and tortured for information. Her nails were pulled from each of her ten fingers and ten toes. Her breasts were chopped off. She yelled in pain but uttered not a word of the secrets.

Remaining silent about operational secrets of the Korean freedom fighters, Pak Young Kyo tried to cut her tongue with her teeth for fear of possibly revealing information while unconscious and in pain. She wouldn't sell out the resistance even to save her own life and was shot to death not far from the present museum structure.

Her last words, spoken in defiance of her U.S.A. executioners and in front of the captive assembled villagers, were reportedly uttered with a self-inflicted splashed tongue but unbroken spirit. She said, "The Workers' Party of Korea shall be eternal in this land. I die today at the hands of our enemies but my life shall be eternal.... On my side are the Korean people....

Long live the Workers' Party of Korea! Long live General Kim Il Sung!"

Throughout the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, where an average of 18 U.S.A. bombs were dropped per square kilometer, the Fatherland Liberation War—as the Koreans call the 1950-53 war—has only intensified a miraculous rebuilding, spirit and unity. The Korean people will not be denied!

* * *

The Korean War ended when the U.S. imperialists knelt their knees before the heroic Korean People's Army and Korean people that received the outstanding art of command of Marshal Kim Il Sung and were inspired with invincible fighting spirit. The U.S. imperialists suffered heavy defeats, military, political and moral, for the first time in their history, and the "myth" about their mightiness busted.

It is high time that the U.S. imperialists should leave south Korea without delay, taking along all their aggressor troops and the lethal weapons, allowing the Korean people themselves to settle their domestic affairs of reunification.

The most honorable way of retreat is the immediate U.S. acceptance of the proposal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to conclude a peace treaty with the U.S.

Whatever attitude the American Government may take toward the proposal, the Korean people in the northern and the southern halves under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung will never fail to accomplish the reunification of the country independently, peacefully on a democratic principle and contribute toward peace in the Asian region and peace in the rest of the world.

John Foster Dulles, U.S. imperialist brass hats and the puppet "ROK" army officers were on June 18, 1950 at the DMZ, giving final touches to their preparations to provoke the Korean War.

By indescribably barbarous means, the U.S. aggressor troops killed 35,383 people or 25 per cent of the total population of Sinchon county, Hwanghae Province (northern half), during the 45-day occupation of the county.

Truth about U.S. Aggression on Korea

Aggression in Embryo (1)

This is the first in a series of articles dealing with how the more than 100-year-old American imperialist aggression was started against Korea which never invaded the U.S. thousands of miles away across the Pacific Ocean.

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The U.S. imperialists are the sworn enemy of the people of Korea. Vicious efforts have been made for the past more than 100 years to reduce Korea to their colony and military base and enslave its people.

Indelible crimes have been perpetrated against the Koreans. Aggressive and plunderous acts remain unabated despite the first major defeat in the Korean War which the U.S. imperialists ever suffered in their history.

Before World War II the U.S. aided and abetted the Japanese imperialist occupation and colonial rule of Korea, whereas after WWII the Americans took over and became a new colonial ruler of south Korea.

The U.S. rule over south Korea which has continued about 30 years is extremely reactionary and fascist in nature; it is a typical military junta rule.

South Korea has been turned into a complete colony and a military base for aggression, while the masses of people are subjected to famine, poverty, terror and murder—a "living hell."

What the Americans have done in south Korea up till now since the liberation of the country recorded the most disgraceful page in the history of aggression of U.S. imperialism.

Initial Invasion

The American imperialist aggression on Korea was started over 100 years ago.

In the late 19th century a scramble for colonial interests were being intensified among capitalist powers in Europe and North America, with increasing attention paid to Asia.

With its rich underground resources and strategic location, Korea was involved in this cutthroat rivalry; a plan was under study in Washington to use Korea for Far Eastern expansion. American inroads into Asia began in the 1840-50 period.

T. Dennets wrote: Since 30 years before the Spanish-American War, some of the American officials, the naval officers in particular, began to believe that the U.S. should have a naval base in the Far East. Harbors in Korea were often discussed in this connection.

The first American act of aggression on Korea on record is the invasion by the armed ship *General Sherman*. This piratic ship steered by Capt. Preston and equipped with two cannons intruded into the Korean waters and steamed up the River Daedong, ignoring the warnings repeated by the local Korean authorities. The American bandits aboard the ship, calling for what they termed "trade," landed near Pyongyang, raided the local hamlets, looted their holdings, raped the women and fired random shots, killing or injuring the many.

They, instead of complying with the demand of the Korean authorities for immediate withdrawal, insisted that they be given one thousand *sak* of rice, a tremendous amount of gold and silver plus large quantities of Korean ginseng. This intolerable demand was a prompt assault upon the American vessel. The ship, attacked on all sides by the angry Korean soldiers and villagers, was sunk.

So, the first direct American act of aggression miscarried as a result of the punitive action by the Korean people, which failed to deter further American aggression.

The sinking of *General Sherman* was the beginning of the following 100-year conflict between the invader American imperialism and the defender the Korean nation. The American man-of-war *Wachusett* and another war ship *Shenandoah* came to Korea to blackmail the feudal government authorities in 1867 and 68, respectively.

The most scandalous was the robbery of a regal tomb in 1868. The Jenkins group, assisted by U.S. consul general George Siward in Shanghai, drove the armed ship *China* to Korea and desecrated the graveyard of King Namyonggun, the father of the then ruler regent Daewongun of Korea by carrying off the valuables kept there and the remnants of the king.

They planned to get a huge ransom for the return of the loot and force the Korean authorities to open ports for "trade." The robbers invaded Doksan county via Asan Bay, Chungchong Province, but met with a stubborn resistance put up by the local people.

Following this initial attempt was a larger-scale expedition. In May 1871 John Rogers, commander of the U.S. Fleet Pacific, accompanied by the U.S. minister Frederick Row in China, commanded five warships with 85 cannons and 1,230 marines aboard, in an another expedition to Korea.

They claimed: Any sign of magnanimity toward the issues involving a government and people in Asia proves to be a political error.

On June 10, 1871, the American naval force landed on Kanghwa Island under the cover of ship-carried gun fire and seized strategic positions on the island. The Korean troops and masses of people retaliated with ferocity and drove back the invaders on July 3, 1871.

The U.S. minister wrote a report to the home government: The Korean people determined to battle desperately. Their valor was unprecedented. No other nation in the world could emulate the valor of the Koreans.

After successive failures, the Americans studied the possibility of a multinational attack on Korea in concert with West European powers, which was a day dream. They after all decided to employ the emerging capitalist Japan to spearhead the Korean aggression.

Licence to Exploitation

With active U.S. backing, the Japanese conducted provocations against Korea in 1875 to find a pretext for invasion. The following year a powerful fleet was sent to blackmail the Korean Government into signing an unequal treaty what they called "Kanghwa-do Treaty" with Japan.

In April, 1882 American Commodore Robert Shufeldt arrived in Korea aboard a fleet and wrenched a "Korea-U.S. friendship and trade agreement" from the Korean Government.

Article 1 of this "agreement" provided for all conceivable extraterritorial rights and privileges for the Americans: open access to Korean ports, unrestricted trade with Korea and its protection by the Korean authorities, residence of American citizens, land ownership and building rights, protection and responsibility by the Korean authorities for American vessels in Korean waters, lower tariff for American goods.

As seen above, this "agreement" provides only duties to the Koreans and only rights to the Americans. Under this "agreement," an American minister was stationed in Seoul, followed by a troop of traders, "preachers," "doctors" and "teachers."

The Korean market was flooded with American-made oil goods, tobaccos, sugar and other surplus goods, while Korea was compelled to vomit gold, silver and other valuable metals. The Americans got numerous concessions.

Among them were large mines including Kojindong mine in Kapsan, Holdong mine in Suan and Unsan gold mine, the rights to construct a railway between Inchong and Seoul, tram car service, telephone and water services in Seoul.

The Americans trained many pro-American elements and spread pro-American sentiments among the Koreans. The result was an increased American influence.

(To be continued)

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